set of very superior strup, equal to anything sold by datrame, except maple, and by some preferred even that. The ground pleated was only one-nighth of acre. The yield was equal to 344 galloes per acre. Had the smaller canes been ground instead of being med for fooder, the visid would have been much greater. The cost of production is no greater than corn, greep pressing at d belieg, and at a would less yield has mine, it must be much more profitable."

for Bread Question -No worder this question continues to agitate the world, since the would is dully denned to dough and burnt crusts. Good broad is the exception and not the rule in more than balf the famihe of the world. The letter from "A Reon bloca and pastical Woman" has shorted a source of letters. In ge now before us, a young man mourns his fale at not taleg able to comply with cancil ous to get one of her set: but be cannot. He cannot be "a new subher an old ove. He also asks for his mother and ides, who with always to make good bread, what means by "common soda."

Potato and Hop Yeast -Another wo wan who writes walto, Onio, wants us to tell others how she

siles year. She says:
"I seak about a pint of dry hope two or three hours all sake about a part of any alops two of three house, are the water former, by which time I have be sided severe medium sized pointies which I then mash, being hot iste a saucerful of floor, leaving the skitus of then add a quart of cold water, a little at a time, rathing and mixing theroughly after such addition of rater. When luke samt I stir in the top yeast and making and mixing thoroughly after such addition of riter. When like surm I stir in the top youst and it stand ustil more; g; then I run it through a cultider, with two quarts of loke warm water, which I dipart at a time, that the ferment may be rined off the potate-skin. Then add two rounding table-poofuls of ask, and then thur until it can only be sized with difficulty. Then I sat it over a kettle of the pooful of the potential of ask, and then thur until it can only be sized with difficulty. Then I sat it over a kettle of the pooful of the some with one many. Then I set it was some years water in winter or in a cool place in Sommer, attit is very light, when I mix it and knead it thoroughly ustil it will not others to the table or breadowl. When very light knead into loaves and put d in the pans; this time are ading as little and handling as itself as possible. When it is again light I put it in he pans; this time kneading as little and bandling as above; be ke an hour, taking care by watching not be har. When done, rab the crust with a little lad, and wrep up till cold. If the yeast sours, add so to correct saidty.

Another woman, Lycda Ball of Clevit, Esten Co.,

Another woman, Lyeda Ball of Clevit, Estea Co., Mick, gives her method, as follows:

"Pare and sine four common-sized potatoes and balliem is one quart of water. When done, pour the water off into a tasio, much the potatoes and put them into the water, and when about milk warm add are teachful of good hop-yeart; at in flour enough to make a trick natter and let it stand about two loars in a warm place. Then put flourenoush is your bread-boul to make three loaves of bread; and toree pitt of warm water to the year, and stir in the flour site to a warm place to it has sponged slooly, then put, and bake ore hour."

Genetic State Bread and Calyx.—In addition to the

Grande State B and and Cakes .- In willit on to the sless, we will give in this batch the following, from E.A. V. of the Gran te-State Health Institute:

E.A. V. of the Ginn is State Health Institutes.

"Indian Show Cake—To one quert of meal mix instables poonfals of the dry sogra and one tesspecutiof salt. Stirieto this quick y two quarts of light, the state. When it is well mixed, put it in a deep cakedish, sprinkles little show over the top and bake laff an hour in a hot oven.

"Potato Roll.—Buil one dezen mealy potatoes, and prelet. As come at the same mealy potatoes,

"Potato Roll.—Bail one dozen mealy petatoes, niely pealed. As zoon as they are tenter, drain off the water, if any remain (they should be coverent closely is just water enough to cook them), and have them over the fire a few or nutes uncovered. This is the left manner of cooking potatoes or the table, size. Mash them fice with one cup of sweet cream new mik will do); rub them tor suph a collecter into a quart of ficur, then add bail a teacup of fresh years and afficient aware such to make a still double kan and sufficient sweet solk to make a still dough; keep it in a warm place until lest; moid into role and let it stand fitteen minutes; bake in a quick oven for hak an

fall of byear binate of seds, mashed and rubbed through cops of sugar, two even well besten and stirred with the sugar, and resemble sufficient to make a stiff bat-fer, flavor with lemon or rose, and bake is a quick

o for half as hour. Cincinnati Cake. Take the above receipt, spread the cake on four time of the same size; bake until nicely browned; place one of them on a large platter, spread over it a thic typer of fru t jam (peach, straw-berry and resphere are nice), then lay another cake on and cover with jum; so continue to do until the

in a communication too lengthy to print, gives some good suggestions to new settlers about wasting timber. He advises them to advance more slowly into the forest, and collivate more thoroughly, and thus save's portion of the trees now wested until they are valuable; and he instances several places where the wood now standing is worth more per sere than all the profiseerived from other acres where it has been de-

"New, before you encrosed upon a new piece, eradicate every grub and stump; plow deep and remember the clover crop in good time; but "soare that tree" from wanton destruction. You may not live to want ft, but your children will."

SEEDING PRAIRIE SLOUGHS TO RED-Tor. - Au old latter of Cocar Co., Lowe, wants us to advise all prairie farmers to turn their sloughs into red-top, as it a gruch more valuable crop than the natural growth.

"As soon as the ground thaws enough in the Spring my your seed, say one bushel to six acres, and narrow well to cut the sward, so that it will take root and grow. Then mow it before harvest, so as to give it a tance by the aid of the Fall rains. If left too late, the wild grass will smother it out. Do not be discouraged if it does not head out the next year, but one a sabdore, and ever after you may look for an anfalling trop—say two or three tans per acre. When there is plow land on either side it can be got in around the siges without the use of the barlow, as the wash will pread over so that it will take root. I choose this bested in preference to breaking. Some prefer ditching but thin is out error. Only where the water relates during the whole year is disching necessary. For pasture one sore of red top is worth three of the fough grass."

In many places, particularly in Northern Ludinas. " As soon as the ground thaws enough in the Spring

la masy places, particularly in Northern Lalians, Here is a native red top grass that is equal to anything of the name for hay for all kin is of steek. No that could be extended by cultivation upon the plan beye recommended, which we know is a good one.

MICE AND OSAGE CHANGE,-J. D. Cattell of Sales, Columbiana Co., Oute, says the field mice are extby up all the roots of Osspe-crange bedges in that regies, so that they are ulterly destroyed, and their culfivation must be abandoned unless concebedy can

"It has been my understanding heretofore that one of the greatest excellences of this plant for f-ming was its freedom from all amond destroyers. If no remedy against the raveges of the mice on he found, it will be folly to set a plant of the kind in this part of the country. One of my reighbors has already given up his for lost, and grabbed out the balance. No doubt others are troubled in the same way. I have tried traps, terrier dogs, and poison, but it's no go. What shall I do?" give a remedy. Harrys:

Who can tell?

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

here." Our correspondent may rest assured that it with hose corn and every other crop, all that is needed, except picking the weeds from among the plants, and it will do (if not the work of twenty men) as good work as the hand hoe, just as fast as a horse can walk. And this invaluable implement, irdispensable to any man who plants an acre, costs only \$7.

Considerable discussion arguing up on this horse hose

man who plants an acre, coets only \$7.

Considerable discussion sprung up on this horse hose question, but all who have ever seen the implement at work concurred in the above statement of its value.

Ground Nuts.—Solos Robinson—Hore is a letter of inquiry about a plant that I never saw cultivated, but hope it can be, for I remember it well as one of the pleasant reminiscences of boyhood life in Connecticut, where I was taught to dig and roast and eat the "Indian ground nuts" by anold squaw. The letter I hold in my hand is from Jackson, Midbigan, which, after speaking of the satisfaction which the reports of these meetings give the writer, inquires "if any one "can tell him whether the ground nut that grows can tell him whether the ground nut that grows about oid neglected fields, along decayed legs or old decaying fences, or on the borders of wood trasts, can be collivated." It is commonly about the size "can be cultivated." It is commonly about the size of a nutneg, but round, the outside black; when roasted the uside is white and mealy, and resembles a builed chestnut, but more savory. The plant shoots boiled chestnut, but more savory. The plant shoots up a little vice, which quirls round a weed or nazel, or whatever it may get held of, and reaches up, in its growth, a feet and a half or two feet; has a near

resemblence to what is called cornbind.

ANDREW S. FULLER—This plant is the Apicstuberosum, and it can and should be cultivated. I have it
growing in my gerden, and it does well. I grew min from the seed, and have tubers near an inch in diameter. I was attracted to it, by reading of it in Eaton and Wright's old work on botany, which recommended it

Wright's old work on botany, which recommended it highly, as a muca neglected American plant.

Solon Rompson—I recommend those who try its cultivation, to follow nature as near as may be, and use wood, mold-leaves and rotton wood for manure.

Curcutio Remedy.—Judge Mrics—Here is an article that gives a recipe for keeping off curculio: One pound of whale oil soap, 4 outces of sulphur, mixed it is gallons of water; a half peck of lime in four gallons of water; pour off the clear water after the lime it dissolved, and add it to the other water, adding 4 gallons of strong tobacco water. Apply the mixture with a syringe.

a syringe.

HENRY STRELE, a New-Jersey nurseryman, said that he had prevented curculio by the use of black scop from the tailow-chandlers, dissolved in water and much diluted, with which the trees are syringed di

much diluted, with which the trees are syringed directly after the biossoms fall, after a rain, and repeated if necessary in cor sequence of being washed off.

R. G. Parddell A. Person present assures me that a neithbor of his yarded his hoge around his plum trees, and that saved them from the curcuio. Mr. Pardes and that he thought that fresh cow or pig manure, dissolved, and the water sprinkled over plum trees, would prevent curcuito. They distike any strong-smelling substances.

W. Lawton-You may apply cow or pig manure raw to all fruits and berries, but not horse manure; that never should be used fresh—make it first into compost.

New Bee Hive. - E. W .- PHELES exhibited his plan of bee-hive—the principal feature of which is that the comb is attached to slats in the hive, so as to take out comb is attached to state in the nive, so as a bear any one frame and sheet of comb without disturbing any other part of the comb. Old comb can also be taken out of any part of the hive. The cost of a hive is about \$3.50. One hive in a room in this city mads 60 lbs. of fine honey one season. This hive differ from other slat hives in this, that the frames are in sections in a to divide a sheet of comb into small sources. ions so as to divide a sheet of comb into small squar He also exhibited a very ingenious protection agains

bee moths.

Egg Examiners.—Mr. Clough exhibited a little contrivance, called the coniscope, to detect bad eggs. The egg is placed in a hole of a box, and the light reflects on a mriror inside and tells unerringly the true condition of the egg. A little practice enables any one to discover whether eggs are fresh or not. A New Fiy-Catcher.—Mr. Clough, who appears to

catching files. A wheel is wound up and runs by clock work, and cages all the files that light upon a molasses-covered surface. The caged are used to feed hene with, being valued as high as corn by the

The Jenny Lind or Wood's Potato .- Solos Rosts

feed hens with, being valued as high as corn by the busbel.

The Jenny Lind or Wood's Potato.—Solon Rouisson—Here is an interesting letter from John C. Polley, dated Dewitt, Clinton County, Iowa, April 2, 1839, giving an account of the origin of the Wood's potato. The writer says:

"In residing the report of the American Institute Farmers Club of March 21, published in This N. Y. Trintan, I noticed in a letter of S. W. Brown of Brimfield, Hampdon Co., Mass, that the potato known in market as the Jenny Lind'it Wood's seeding. I have often seen the Jenny Lind potato services, but did not know it was only another name for the Wood potato. Peshape your Cub will take an interest in the listory of that potato, and as I am influencely acquainted with it, it will give it in brief. I sano N. Wood, a farmer, living it Holland, Hampdon Co., Mass, in the Fail of 1845 or 'd's gathered a few potato balls from the vines of the Peachblow potato, and the following Spring planted some of the seeds. They grew feeby the first year, the tops bearing very little resembance to these of potatoes. In the Fail he harvested shout two quart, varying in size from that of a grape to a crow's e.g. There were three distinct was an experience of the policy of the work of the most of them of large size. The two other varieties yleided very little, and were not preserved; the former were carefully stored for seed. Their appearance the second year from the original seed was the same as it is to-day; and it seemed as mature then as it was after years of cuntivation. It had the same rough appearance the the thick it has now; the eyes were numerous and deep set. The next year, he cut these ninety pounds of seed in such a way as to lave but one eye on a piece, and put three spices in a hil. The hills were life feet apart one way, and have never seen agreater growth of tops than on that piece. It was impossible to reld, by the tops, which way the rows went, even while they were a and their own weight. He harvested from that piece 180 husbels of potato

Mr. Robinson continued—This is very interesting and valuable information—this tracing varieties back

to their origin, and proving that things sold for new are only some old once with new names.

Renocating Old Orchards.—I will now read you a

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

At the meeting Morday, April 11, Judge Lavinos, to use called to the chair. The attendance was recovered to the chair. The attendance was recovered to the last meeting —the la

that it, it about to be introduced evidely into Keglant, It is spoken of an a distinct variety of this kind of fruit, herelefore unknown. The plants are sold in the plants are sold in the plants are sold in the plants. The plants are sold in the plants and some likely to be an popular there as here.

Mr. Pants — Mr. Claderstill of Tookers, says that this is too awaret as of all bischbarries when ripe; the barries awaret for all bischbarries when ripe; the barries awaret alloud by pulled from the bush, but and fored to hang much ripe enough to fail by a little shelle.

Notor Rosinson—These berries should rather be tickled from the bush, and then they will tickle the polste. There is no blankberry grown in the world that I ever saw equal to the Lawton or New-Rosinele variety. They are very rich and sweet as well as great bearry.

Goldet on Postates.—William Lawron—In regard to what the Secretary has said about Cabbet on Postates, is strong and truthful assertion, was that no motion could prosper where its people were confined to a single part.

Solon Rosinson—Goldet also prophesied that the finime would come epen Ireland, as it did whenever the potato crop happened to fail for a single pear. The Horse Hoe—A. J. Hose of Sharon Springs has road so much about the "Horse Hoe" that he has been at last awakened affiliately in lurge "whether with will be corn? and, is it capable of nocing corn as "effectually as a man with a hoe." It has benefit, and the benefit of ten thousand the proceedings of these meetings, come of which I will less the proposed at what is say here it to be had.

The first is from a recker after knowledge.

The Horse Hoe—A. J. Hose of Sharon Springs have a subject and the proceedings of these meetings, come of which I will less the part of the mine, and when the sold the world the subscience of the subsc

the dosecutheon media, as the American cowalin, is not the one that grows in wet places all over New En-gland, bearing a yellow flower and known as cowelips, but an upland plant, which is very common at the West, and is worthy all the praise given to it by the

Lime for Fruit Trees. - Solon Robinson -- Here is Lime for Fruit Trees.—Solon Robinson—Here is arcther inquirer after knowledge. F. Hotchkin of Sullivan County, N. Y., wants to know if "lime in a "liquid state is injuricus to fruit trees!" He does not say how he wants to apply it, nor what he means by liquid lime, but he may be assured that lime will not injure fruit trees in any way that he pleases to apply it, on the ground, at the roots, or in powder on the tops, or in a liquid state on the trunks.

Fruit Trees—To Protect frum Auts.—Wm. Divis, of Manengo, Morrow Co., O, offers the following plan for protecting fruit trees from ants, which he says have hilled many trees for him. It is the same plan pursued in this city to make loafers, and then get rid of them—that is, feed them with whisky and make them drunk, and then wips them out. He says: "Mis

them—that is, feed them with whisky and make them drunk, and then wipe them out. He says: "Mix whisky, molasses and water, in equal parts, and fit a tembler about two thirds fall, and set it partly in the ground at the foot of the tree infested by ants. When it gets full of the drunkards, scoop them out and kik them." We engret feeding them to fowls.

Keeping Wheat Flour.—A Mr. Ross stated that he manufactures wheat flour that will keep sweet ten years—that he has flour now ten years old as sweet as when it was first ground. He has taken numerous medais and prizes for his flour as the finest, handsomest exhibited. He grinds upon a convex and concave

exhibited. He grinds upon a convex and concave pair of stones of only a foot diameter, and has so little wheat in the mill at once that it does not heat, which is what injures flour ground in the ordinary way. The flour of his mill comes so cold from the mill that it is ready to pack immediately without cooling.

A Committee was appointed to visit his mill, at No.

211 Centre street, and examine the process by which makes flour that is so much better than that ground in ordinary mills, and report the facts to a future meeting of the Club.

The next meeting will be held next Monday noon, at the Union (Cooper building), and one of the questions to be discussed is, the relative value of various

THE LESSON OF THE SICKLES TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The reason why Mr. Sickles killed Mr. Key, under the circumstances of that transaction, was, that he had always been instructed by public sentiment that marriage admitted of other sanctions than affection-namely, force. He was legally guaranteed, under certain penalties, possession of his wife's person, whether she loved him or not; and consequently, when he became convinced that the bend had been broken on her part, and himself publicly dishonored, he, like a good citizen, duly valuing the blessings the law secores to him, bethought himself of the penal satisfactions provided for transgression. The reseon why these satisfactions took the direction of the comparatively innocent paramour rather than the more guilty wife, was that the wound inflicted upon Mr. Sickles was not so much in his private affection as in his public consequence. The sting of his grief was not that h had lost his wife's affection, but that he no longer en joyed that absolute and exclusive tenure of her person which the law allowed him. Had his suffering acknowledged the former root, he would have spared no pains, and tried every diligent art, to regain her love; and failing this—supposing him always to be a man of toat proper spunk, or violence of disposition, which goes for manimess with thoughtless people—he might possibly have killed either her or himself, or both, in order to end the maddening strife of passion within him. It was not, then, the decease of his wife's within him. It was not, then, the decease of his wife's love, but the notorious transfer of her person, which was his legal property, to another, that wrought him shame in the public eye, and logically drove him to vindicate his outraged sovereignty not upon the person of his unfaithful chattel, but upon that of his tri-

imphant rival.

1 am at a loss, accordingly, to see why you, a I am at a loss, accordingly, to see why you, a zealous supporter of things as they are in these respects, should condemn Mr. Sickles, who is evidently actuated by the very temper of the law, and but too faitefully reflects the exact spirit of the time. The only blemish I can see in him from your point of view is a too zealous regard for the law, an over zealous appreciation of its blessings, leading him on occasion to become its volunteer and prodigal executioner. The wrong which was done him was exclusively a legal or public wrong, and if he had estimated the law less highly than he did, or been indifferent to the blessings it recured, he would have confided doubtless in its ordinary administration, and not have devoived upon himself the painful and odious office of more surely exingny than ne can be seen confided doubtless in its course, he would have confided doubtless in its ordinary administration, and not have devolved upon himself the painful and odious office of more surely executing it. It was because he did not esteem the ordinary administration of the law equal to its demands that he himself assumed to execute it. No doubt, public convenience and tasts both refuse to raify his conduct. Public convenience is certainly consulted by allowing the dirty work of the law, which is vergeance, to be done by its paid professional agents, since, otherwise, mistakes might often be made which could never be repaired, and at all events some appearance is thus kept up of our still being a human society animated by one life, rather than a mere disreputable aggregation of independent and discordant atoms. So also in point of tasts we may condemn Mr. Sickles, for turning executioner even in his own atoms. So also in point of tasts we may condemn Mr. Sichles, for turning executioner even in his own quarrel. The righteous instinct of mankind has always stamped with infamy the wretch who lends himself, or sells himself, to execute the vindictive judgments of the law; and it is only an unexhausted remainder of this instinct which qualifies the otherwise ments of the law; and it is only an unexamined re-mainder of this instinct which qualifies the otherwise perfect approbation men would bestow upon Mr. Sickles. Had he deferred to the law in the premises, and had the law adjudged Mr. Key a violent death even, Mr. Sickles would have stood absolutely irre-procedule, while Dr. Poits and The N. Y. Observer would have become as lead to their deposit, joys and

would have known no limit to their devout joys and holy reciprocal felicitations. Let us act, then, with understanding. Let us blame Mr. Sickies, not for a dedicancy, but for an excess of legality. Surely, Judge Crawford will instruct the Jury that the only quarrel with the prisoner is that he exceeded the law or which they are all ministers, or assigned it, in his overweening sympathy, a more vin-dictive attitude toward Mr. Key than its present ad-ministrators feel inclined to approve. Certainly, this is a verial official, to be overlooked for the sake of the spirit out of which it grew. The fact is, Mr. Sickies spirit out of which it grew. The fact is, Mr. Sickles is a little over righteous according to the law, and hence reflects somewhat hipariously upon its current administration; and what we are bound to do, accordingly, is, to visit him with some slight reproof, to operate a discouragement in this direction, but to send him forth, otherwise, free from stigms; in fact, thoroughly appropried.

him forth, otherwise, free from stigma; in fact, thoroughly approved.

"But clearly," say you, "Mr. Sickles's act was utterly diabolic." Byyond a doubt. But why! Simply because all vindictive action is diabolic. Vengeance always comes from hell, and always teeds to hell. As long as I live under a law with vindictive sauctions, and am piensly taught in my tender childhood to revere such a law, I cannot help unconsciously imbibling the spirit of hell, and must in after years infallibly exhibit more or less of its legitimate fruits in my life. I willingly accord my friend Dr. Chapin an attentive ear, while he elequently demonstrates that there is little or no reasonable prospect of my future damnation: but we are all, both him and me, so miserably damned already without our knowing it, or even sus-

Pecting such a thing, that a moderate conscious superione of the state might perhaps—who knows—freshen us up a little. For my own private part I would not give a fig to be guaranteed by all the clergy would not give a fig to be guaranteed by all the clergy of Christendom against fature demantice, which has always appeared to me a most life anxiety when set against the present reality. What I gross under is a present dameation of a most poignast quality, and I would cordially thank Dr. Chapis, and whatever other good men will wag so much as a finger, to deliver me from it. We are all of us dameed already with the only dameation we shall ever be liable to, I doubt not; and what we should all pray for, if we were wise, would be to be undamned with a present, not a prospective salvation. My present dameation—according to a very intense conscionances now of some years standing—consists in ally present damenton—according to a very interest con acconstense now of some years standing—consists in my being unequally associated by public law and pub-lic sentiment with my follow-man, and in my contract-ing thence a spurit of pride and comiscering, which keeps me in perpetual depths of despondency and hu-miliation. I am naturally an infirm creature—igno-rant, inexperienced, and consequently prone to self-assertion. When, therefore, the law which I am assertion. When, therefore, the law which I san taught to measure myself by, and incessantly report myself to, inflames this native tendency to self-asser-tion, and breathes in my heart a spirit of vengeance, tion, and breathes in my heart a spirit of vengesnoe, nettend of forgiveness, for injuries, no doubt it finds me an apt pupil; and if I can only get a stage sufficiently conspicuous—like the seat of Government, for example—to display my proficiency on, I shall do it in a way to glorify myself with every shallow sectarian preacher and every noisy sectarian editor in the land. But, then, you should not blame me as disobedient to the law. Neither I nor Mr. Sickles have done anything but exhibit the true temper of the law. I, for But, then, you should not blame me as also bedient to the law. Neither I nor Mr. Sickles have done anything but exhibit the true temper of the law. I, for my part, do daily loathe myself for my exquisite conformity to it, manifested in all manner of potty exactions toward wife and child, cook and chambermaid, beighbor and friend. And, I don't not, Mr. Sickles, in his scoret heart, when his bustling friends and cronics are asleep, and he is left alone with his memory, wisher, on the whole, that he had proved a less righteous man than he is, or had set a lower value upon the goods the law enforced. I would not do his manhood the injustice of such a donbt. Where, then, is the remedy? The original spirit of the law, ere it had become overlaid by the traditions of our rabbis or professional expounders, was pure and good, purporting only the blessing of all mankind. What is needful, accordingly, for the present distress, is that we each of us revive this pure spirit in his heart, by ceasing to invoke the law as the literal bond of intercourse between ourselves and others, or utterly disowring it, in fact, save in its spiritual aspect. So shall we realize at last the true destiny of man, and inaugurate the reign of heaven on earth. This is that new and spiritual church, long foretted in venerable propaecy, which is known only to those who are of it, being velemently discredited and derided by all others. Its members are spiritually the salt of the earth, keeping the earth forever sweet and pliant to its great uses. From these invisible summits, bathed in the casseless dews of the divine presence, have always descended, and always will descend, all the streams which fertilize and beautify the common life of man. Tidings and traditions of such a state, more or less an

ed, and always will descend, all the streams whom ret-tilize and beautify the common life of man. Tidings and traditions of such a state, more or less an-thentic, have always kept pace with human h story. And Swedenborg of late days apparently caught a glimpse, now and then, of its diamond at-mospheres; but it was only a glimpse, his compara-tive grossness of thought ferbidding say intimate con-test. The more and screen he saw were of so intetive gressions of thought ferbuding any intimate con-tact. The men and women he saw were of so inte-rior a ripeness, they had drank so deeply of the Di-vine innocence, as already to realize the grandest pos-sibilities of human intercourse. To his outside and sensuous vision, their superb and elastic manhood appeared like the tenderness of infancy; and they were so weaned of all legality, or conventional righteousness, that they went naked and never felt shame; lived that they went naked and never felt shame; lived with open doors and incurred no robbery, enjoyed sexual instincts of upprecedented tenderness, and violated no chastity; valued no outward possessions whatever, and yet abounded in inestimable treasures. He asked them whether their sociotics were often recruited from the earth? They replied, "Not often; "but occasionally one comes who says he is from the "the universe, and to such we open." Such are the true immorthis; and such may you and I privately become at this moment, if we will only let the Divice tides, which inwardly sustain us, freely inflow, by rejecting all blasphemies, however sacred, which defame and deface the Divine perfection, and by scorning in soul and in deed all tyrannies, however long or

fame and deface the Divine perfection, and by scorning in soul and in deed all tyrannies, however long or late established, which put man at odds with his fellow. I have always admired very much—would that I might more easily emulate it!—the character of my friend and neighbor. Bob Powell, who married, you recollect, Cynthia Reynolds. Some few months after their marriage, Bob very much astonished his wife by professing it as his deliberate conviction, that if there was any person more entitled than another to their joint materiation, it was the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who had to their recent extreme delight, tied the nuptial ioint malediction, it was the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who had, to their recent extreme delight, tied the nuptial knot for them. "How you shock me!" exclaimed Cynthia: "Dr. Hawks, the gentleman and the scool" ar, entitled to our malediction! Upon what conceivable protest, pray?" "Of course," replied Bob, "I do not mean Dr. Hawks personally, for whom "I have a most particular regard, but Dr. Hawks "magisterially, who in that recent transaction represented toward us the majesty of the law. I was not a state of the property of the law. I was not the moment of what the impressive wrotch sented toward us the majesty of the law. I was not awar at the moment of what the impressive wrotch was doirg, for I was so blissfully intent upon the near prospect of possessing you any how, that I did not perceive that such possession, in order to be sweet, must always be vitalized by your own generous, living gift, and that any parehment accordingly which professed to supersede such gift, and hand you over to me in absolute possession irrespective of your professed to supersede such gift, and hand you over to me in absolute possession, irrespective of your continued affection, must ere long prove hide-ously revolting to me, though duly signed by the excellent Dr. Hawks, and, for that matter, by the angel Gabriel himself. matter, by the angel Gabriel himself. But I see the whole thing now, and issues my threat of malediction. But if we are wise, even this male-diction may be turned into benediction, so that the good doc.or, when he helps us eat, as he has promised our first Christmas turkey, will confess his late nuptial achievment glorified out of all ritual dimensions. First of all we must practically redimensions. First of all we must practically renounce and annul the past between us, so far as our
absolute bread-and-butter relations to other men
permit. Do you know I have begun to feel so absofate a right to your person, that the sanctity which
once invested you, and made it heaven to breathe
the air you breathed, is all disappearing? What a
horror! Tear up, therefore, every unholy covenant
that allenates you from yourself, or makes you mins that elicantes you from yourself, or makes you that elicantes you from your own unforced immediate at any moment but by your own unforced immediate gift. Resume in pure fidelity to me, I conjure you, gift. Resume in pure fidelity to your own person, nor gift. Resume in pure fidelity to me, I conjure you, your own indefeasible right to your own person, not ever let me, through any indulgence, and though backed by all the magistracies of earth, call you mine te-day, merely because I called you so yesterday. Every woman would be instinct to every man with a deathless divinity, and every man to every woman, if they only cherished in soul their divine birthright of freedom, nor bartered it away for worthless pettage in the shape of luxurions Fifthavenne houses, and catended so sial notoriety. At all everis, my dear Cynthia, let you and I thus privately and in spirit withdraw ourselves from a world lying in wickedness, by cuitivating these manners of the skies, and disowning every title to each other's the skies, and disowning every title to each other's regard, which is vivified only by habit, or which is

"regard, which is vivified only by habit, or which is
"even capable of being witnessed by pen and ink."
—So far, my asimrable friend, of whom Cynthia is
more than worthy. To outward sight their household wears the ordinary humdrum appearance, but if
your inward sight is quickened at all, you will easily
discern an aura of heavenly peace and felicity which
stifles capidity, and disarms you of every elandestine
art. You are shamed indeed out of the recollection of
such things. Did this atmosphere pervade our social
life a little more, the Sickies tragedy, and similar
things could never get head. For then no man
would be such an ass, even allowing him the disposition, as to affront the purity of woman by appeale ion, as to affront the purity of woman by appeals to her vanity, or working upon her lapsed affection for her husband; and he woman would for an instant to her vanity, or working upon her lapsed anectors for her husband; and no woman would for an instant tolerate the pretension of any man, however near and dear, to guard the honor, of which she alone is the divinely endowed and appointed arbiter. It would be the virtual abdication of her womanhood.

If now you require me to sum up in two words, the lesson which is taught by the Sickles tragedy. I will try to formulate it in the following preamble and corollary. Where as the wrong which Mr. Sickles uniformity to the support regimes by killing Mr.

ry: Whereas the wrong where the sought redress by killing Mr. o, and for which he sought redress by killing Mr. ey, was a purely conventional wrong, contingent pop a certain marriage custom which permits a man pop a certain marriage custom which permits a man pop a certain marriage custom which permits a man pop of the property of t upon a certain marriage custom when permanently to alienate to each other, by a mere act of will, the control of their proper person: Therefore the sure way to vacate similar wrongs in future and avert similar estastrophes, will be, so to enlarge the legal grounds of divorce, as practically to enter the control of the c the power of ahenation in question, by per ting to no man or woman any permanent tenure of an-other's person which is not vitalized by that other's

-At the conclusion of a concert in Columbia (S. C.). riven by Arthur Napoleon, a little blind boy was brought upon the stage, and played Napoleon's fantasis of the Bohemian Girl with so much skill as to bring expressions of delight from the whole troupe. The name of this little prodigy is Tom-simply Tom.

-Bentley, the noted London publisher, began or March 1 the issue of a new quarterly, under the title of "Bentley's Quarterly Review."

RECAPTURE OF YOUNG BURGLARS.-Two boys, named Bartholomew and Edward Upton, who canaged the ob-night from the Tombs, were retaken on Thursday night in Twenty second Ward, and returned to their old quarters.

TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES, CHARGED WITH THE

MURDER OF PHILIP BARTON KEY. ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15, 1859. All is calm to-day. There is much laughter,

which is frowned down by the Judge. More testimony, but rather indistinct, has been taken touching the removal of the lock.

The Rev. Mr. Bulkley, a fellow student of Sickles, testified to his frautic grief upon Mr. Da Ponte's death in 1840.

Col. Freeman's coschwan testified to seeing Mr. Key wave his handkerchief on the Wednesday before the homicide, and saw Mrs. Sickles join him, and the two go together to the negro house, returning within an hour.

Mrs. Brown is now on the stand. She saw the parties enter the house.

The question on the admissibility of adultery evidence is open, and a long argument is in progress. Mr. Brady says he shall contend that Mr. Key was killed while in the act of adultery, hiring an assignation house, and making that act continuous.

REGITAR REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15, 1859, The court-room is as crowded to-day as it has been since the commencement of this memorable trial. The interest in it coes not abate a jot, but rather becomes intensified from day to day. There is so much time consumed by counsel in arguing the questions that arise, that but little real progress is made, and weeks may yet elapse before the trial can be brought

to a close.

The Court was opened at half-past ten o'clock, and soon after the prisoner was brought in, looking less

soon after the prisoner was brought in, looking less cereworn than hitherto.

Jacob Wagner, the locksmith, recalled, and examination continued by Mr. Brady, who said he understood the witness wished to make some correction of his testimony. Witnens—No one spoke to me except the colored man: I heard Mr. Peedleton's name mentioned; this gentleman [pointing to Mr. Lee Jones, a lawyer who site by the side of the prosecuting connecl], is the man I took to be Mr. Pendleton. [Mr. Jones gave a nod of assent.]

Croes-examined—It was the colored man who sent for me; I went in by the back door; the front door was locked; I tried to unlock the back door, and found it was unlocked; the lock had not been broken; this

for me; I went in by the back door, the fract door was locked; I tried to unlock the back door, and found it was unlocked; the lock had not been broken; this was about a week after Mr. Key's death; the gentlemen I spoke of were up stairs, I toink; I do not remember their coming down, nor did I go up stairs; I saw them in the yard, and saw them go up stairs; I saw them in the yard, and saw them go up stairs; they give me any directions.

To Mr. Brady—The lock I put on was quite a different kind of lock from that I took off.

To Mr. Cariisle—I know John Gray, the colored man; he was there; do not know whether it was he or one of the gentlemen who told me! take it off; I saw the two gentlemen look around the lower part of the house, and then go up stairs.

John M. Seeley was next examined by Mr. Brady—I reside in this District; I reside on L street, thirty yards below the corner of Fifteenth street; the immediate connection between the back gate of my house and that of No. 383 Fifteenth street is about forty-five

and that of No. 383 Fifteenth street is about forty-fiv and that of No. 383 Fitteenth street is about forly-live feet apart: I witnessed the taking off the look: saw opening of the back door, and heard the order given to take the lock off the front door; because, as I thought, the key had been lost; Mr. Chas. Loe Jones and Mr. Pends ton were present; one of them directed the locksmith to remove the lock off the front door; I know a gentleman named Poole; he went with me into the back yard; when the lock-mith went to work to remove the lock, the two gentlemon went up stairs; I head rothing of the character of the new lock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould-That was the Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—That was the first time I had been in that house after Mr. Key's death; it was between the 5th and 8th of March; the lockmith got into the yard through the lot of a yellow woman; I was inside the yard when he came up; the lockmith seemed to try the back door, and be said he found it unlocked; I do not know of my own knowledge, only from rumor, that any other parties had been there after Mr. Key's death; up to that time we walked into the room slowly toward the front door; do not know which of the gentlemen gave the direction about replacing the lock with a new one, and I presume that—

from about replacing the lock with a new one, and a presume that—

Mr. Brady—Never mind that.

Witness—These gentlemes stayed some twenty or twenty-five minutes about the house; did not hear any other remark made about the lock, nor any order given as to the change of it, or what was to be done with it. The remark, I nuderslood, was that the lock had better be taken off and a new one put on in place

of it.
Louis Poole was next examined by Mr. Brady.
Witness—I lived, in February last, on L street, between Fitteenth and Sixteenth streets, in the house of the last witness; I know the brick house No. 383 Fitteenth street, and was present when the lock was taken off; I think it was the Monday or Tuesday week, following the death of Mr. Key; Messra. Pendleton, Jones, Seeley, the colored man and myself were present; Mr. Pendleton ordered the old lock to be taken from the door, and replaced by a new one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ould—Can you recollect the identical language made use of by Mr. Pendieton, on

that occasion?

Witness—I cannot exactly say, but he directed the old lock to be removed and a new lock put on.

The curtness of this witness's style of response elicited laughter, which was suppressed by the

Officers.
Witness-After this order, Mesers. Jones and Pendleton went up stairs and examined that portion of the house. I had never been in that house up to that

Q. Did you know that others had been ?

Q. Did you know that others had been?
Witness—No, Sir.; I knew that Mr. Key went there,
and I knew that Mrs.

District Attorney (interrupting)—I did not ask you
about that. [Laughter.] My question had reference
to the time subsequent to Mr. Key's ceath.

To Mr. Carliele—Mr. Seeley and I did not go there
with Mesers. Jones and Penelston. I know Mr. Jones
by sight, and the reason I know it was Mr. Penelston—

Mr. Carlisle (interrupting)-It is not necessary to state that; there is no doubt about its being Mr. Pen-

leton. Witness-We went there on our own account; the remark made by Mr. Pendieton was made in our pres

Mr. Carlisle (sotto voce) -- A curious way of suppress-

ing evidence.

12 o clock.—Mr. Woodward, the Coroner, was recalled and examined by Mr. Brady.

Question—Had you in your possession, at any time,
any papers, cards, memorandums, or anything of that

Question—Had you in your possession, at any time, any papers, cards, memorandums, or anything of that kind, belonging to Mr. Key?

Witness—No; last Monday, in Court, a gentleman asked me if I was aware that Dr. Miller hai taken some papers out of Mr. Key's pockets? that was the first I heard of it: the inquest was held about 3½; I thought I made a thorough examination of Mr. Key's person, and I found cothing more than I have stated; it was I who sent for Dr. Miller; I was not told about other things being found.

Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, examined by Mr. Brady—I am a dergyman and reside in Westminster, Ct.: have known Mr. Sickles since 1838; we were associated together in the New York University; Mr. Sickles was in our class pursuing his studies in the department of belies-lettres; our pursuits being since that time diverse, we have not cultivated our acquaintance, but verse, we have not cultivated our acquaintance, but

we have recognized each other as we met.

Q. Do you know the liability of Mr. Sickles to interse and sudden excitement.

tense and sudden excitement.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

The District, attorney objected to proof of exciteability unless it went to the extent of insanity.

Mr. Brady did not propose to prove excitability, but he had heard before that in such cases the temperament or lability to become insane was not susceptible of being proved. He proposed, in addressing the Jury, to speak to them about insanity in all its various forms. Some men are lunatics for a few days, some for years, and some are incurably insane. And he believed any man of intelligence can express an opinion on the different phases of insanity. The physiological and psychological constitution of a man, as bearing on a tendency to insanity, is a fair matter of eviing on a tendency to insanity, is a fair matter of evi-dence. He wanted to prove that Mr. Sickles, on an occasion greatly lacerating to his feelings, had become positively insane, and had to be placed under re-

positively insate, and had to be pasced under restraint.

Mr. Carlisle, in that view, withdrew his objection.

Mr. Brady, to witness—State what you know of the tendency of Mr. Sickles's mind to become disordered on being subject to some great emotion.

Witness—The incident which I am about to state occurred, I think, in the year 1840, on the occasion of the death of Prof. Da Ponte, in the City of New York;

he was a kind of patron and guardian of Mr. Sickles, or, rather, I might say that Mr. Sickles was regarded by us students as his protegé, as one in whom Da Ponte took a special interest with regard

to his education; in the constery where Professor Da Poate was buried, immediately after the body was lowered toto the ground, Mr. Section broke out note a sparm of passion sie grief and most fraction energy; he raved and tore up and down the gaveyare, shrinking, and, I might even say, yelling—so much so that it was impossible for us, who ware his friends to mellify him in any measure by words; we were chiged to take hold of him, and by friendly force restrain him; and thus ultimately we took him out of the cometery; the demonstration that he made might be called one of frantic grief.

the cemetery; the demonstration that he mails might be called one of frantio grief.

Q Did he do any violence to his person or his garmets, or anything of that sort?

Witness—I cannot say positively as to that, but the impression I have is that he did tear his clothes and has heir; I cannot swear positively as to that; the other facts are very indelibly impressed on my misd.

Q. Is the statement now made by you one that was cought by the prisoner a council or are you here in corsequence of a voluntary communication from you for the statement has not been solicited at all; it was suggested to my mird as being a piece of testimony which would be a benefit to Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Carlisle—It is not necessary to state that; nebody imputes improper motives to you.

body imputes improper notives to you.

Mr. Stanton—It is only to show that Mr. Sickles was onconscious of anything strange having taken place or

Mr Brady-You can prove that Mr. Sickles did set itrectly or indirectly apply to you to give this teat

Mr. Carlisle—Nobody says he did. Mr. Brady—I wish to exclude the possibility of that

idea.

Mr. Carlisle—Nobody questions it.

To Mr. Ould—I cannot tell precisely what was Mr. Sickle's age at the time of that occurrence; it was in 1840; I suppose we would have called ourselves young the. men then.
Mr. Brady-Young America. [Laughter]

men then.

Mr. Brady—Young America. [Laughter]

Witress—We were about the same age; I am new
40 years of age; I cannot say how long this frantis
grief lasted; somewhere between five and ten minutes;
saw no trace of it the day following; I was not assect
ated with bim then, as I graduated in 1832 and went
to the New-York Theological Seminary; do not recodlect whether I saw Mr. Sickies the next day; I did see
him two or three days afterward; did not notice anything extraordinary or unusual in his appearance; I
might say, possibly, that he appeared to be rather
lighter-beasied, and apparently too much so under the
circumstances; its light-heartedness seemed unastursl, in contrast with the grief he had exhibited two
days before; with respect to the first manifestation,
it was the most remarkable one I ever saw; I have
been in the ministry for severallyears and have never
seen anything like it; there was nothing particular
on the second occasion to produce mirthfulness.

To Mr. Cartiale—The latter incident was somewhere
near the University; all traces of grief so far as I saw
had disappeared; it was such a very casual thing
that I am not able to recall more, the time of the circumstances; it was ephemeral, and I thought no more
of it.

To Mr. Brady—As to this exhibition of levity, I

To Mr. Brady-As to this exhibition of levity, I To Mr. Brady—As to this exhibition of levity, have stated that it struck me as unnatural in contrast with the remarkable exhibition he had made two days before—so that the isterence on my mind was that he was subject to very sudden emotions; this fricadly force I spoke of was employed for the purpose of lessening the demonstrations which he was making, which were aggravating the girle of the mourners, and which seemed so excessive that we were apprehensive of some farther violence to himself, and that his mind would entirely give away.

entirely give away.

To Mr. Carlisie—Mr. Sickles was studying in the English and scientific classes, and did not graduate

with me. Jesse B. Haw, exemited by Mr. Brady-Knew Mr. Mey; the last time I saw him was the morning of the day he was shot, between 10 and 12 o'clock, in Lafayette square; saw him come out of the west gate; he went toward Georgetown; lost sight of him as he passed; I did not notice him looking at anything; I was with Mr. Young at the time, but did not see Mr. Key use his han therehief; have known Mr. Key five Major Hopkins, examined by Mr. Brady-I am

Major Hopkins, examined by Mr. Brady—I am coachman for Col. Freeman; have been for five or six years; his house is between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets on H street; the last time I saw Mr. Key was on Sunday morning; he was shot about half past one; I was standing at Freeman's gate; I saw Mr. Key in the middle of Lafayette square wasking back and forth, two or three times, to the Jackson statue; that was all I saw on Sunday; I did not see him do anything particular at that time: I saw him was his handkerchief five or six times; I saw him wave his handkerchief five or six times; Mrs. Sickles came out and joined him on the corner of H street and Madison place; I saw them ge up Fifteenth street, and lost sight of them on the steps of John Gray's house.

Mr. Carlisle—As a matter of curiosity, is Major your Christian name, or title?

Witness—My name.

Mr. Carlisle—That explains why the Major drives the Colonel's carriage; you don't belong to the army

the Colonel's carriage; you don't belong to the army or militia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carlisle—It was either on

Cross-examined by Mr. Carisis—It was cluder of Morday or Wedresday that I saw them, between I and 2 o'clock; Philip Lynch, the footman of Cel. Freeman, was with me at the time; we did not follow the parties; we were on the box of the coach whom we first sew him wave his handkerchief; we drove to Judge Wayne's; saw time while we were going back, and also on First street, while going to Mrs. Cattels.

Mr. Carisis—Do you know Mrs. Sickles well?

What's her size?

Witness—She is not very large nor very small, but of middle hight, light hair, a little stout; I cannot say ow tall she is.

Q. How tall are you? Witness—About five feet seven inches.

Q. Is she as tall as you?

Witness—I guess not.
Q. Is she five feet two?
Witness—I can't say, I never measured her. [Rz-cessive laughter, which the officers rebuked.]
Mr. Carlisle—I am very glad you have mentioned the fact and sworn to it. There can be no doubt of it,

witness-I saw her with her veil up, and distinctly recognized her; it was a pleasant day, and the usual number of peopls were in the street; she had on a black dress, and dark cloak bordered with red and

chite. Cross-examined by Mr. Ould, particularly as to his locality when he saw the parties, when it appeared that he was a square off a; the time he took notice of

Witness-To the best of my opinion that lady was

Mrs. Sickles, because I had seen her coming out and going down Madison place with a key; the lady I saw in Fifteenth street wors the same clothes that Mrs. Sickles were; this was between 2 and 3 o'clock. Sickles were; this was between 7 and 3 o'clock.

Q. Did you or did you not merely suspect that this
was Mrs. S., or did you know it?

A. To the best of my opinion, it was Mrs. S.
Mrs. Nancy Brown, a middle-aged lady, was aext
placed on the stand. As the oath was administered to
her, she said she did not hear it distinctly, and wanted
to understand it. She drew near the Clerk, and took
the oath.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I live in Fifteenth street; my husband is the President's gardener; I knew Mr. Key; I saw him on the Wednesday before he wa

shot.
Q. Where did you see him?
Witness—I saw him going into a house on Fifteen's street; the next but one to where I live.
Mr. Carlisle tried to stop the answer. He supposed there must be some point of time when his Haor would hear and determine the question about this house of John Gray's. They were sliding along it the direction of giving evidence of adultery. He detred to know and to have it determined whether his foar meant to admit as composent a vidence facts tuding.

house of John Gray's. They were shiring along it the direction of giving evidence of adultery. He desired to know and to have it determined whether his fonor meant to admit as competent evidence, facts tading to show previous adultery on the part of deseased with the prisoner's wife! They were getting along, print by point, toward that subject, and if they did not make an objection now, he did not know wien they should make it. If his Honor thought the evidence should be admitted, no objection could or would he offered on the part of the prosecution. But hey would have evidence to offer on the same subject. He asked whether this was or was not a link in the chain of evidence bearing on adultery? If so, it was the duty of the prosecution to present the question to the Court.

Mr. Brady would say a few words politely he hoped, in respense to the prosecution. The decease was represented here, to the annoyance apparently of the District Attorney, by several connect. For his part he wished it represented by two counsel. For his part he wished it represented by two counsel. He would insist that Key was killed in ar act of adultery, within the meaning of the law, and that that was proved within the testimocy of the prosecution. He offered this evidence—first, to prove an adulterous intercourse and connection carried or between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles by a standing agreement between them, dating further back that the hiring of this house in Fifteenth street, and connected with the hiring and furnishing of that house; and they would call in that where an adulterer hires a house and takes of it the wife of another msn, daily or weekly, or whenever he could get her to go these, that was a case of hubitual adultery. In other words, they said that when a man and woman go habitually to a house for the purpose of adultery, they are living in adultory all the time; and it was not necessary for the husband to wait for the disgusting expinition of his own dishonor to slay the gorged and antiated and brutal adulters: that was on